

# Sarazen Wins National Open Golf Crown

## Ex-Caddie Comes From Behind With 288, One Stroke Under Jones and Black, Tied for Second

### Four of First Five Home-Bred Players

### Mehlhorn Is Third With 290 and Hagen Has 291 in Skokie Contest

By Grantland Rice  
SKOKIE COUNTRY CLUB, Glencoe, Ill., July 15.—The crown of American golf, now the leading trophy of the game, is resting to-night upon the head of Gene Sarazen, an ex-caddie from the Apawamis Club, of Rye, New York. In one of those finishes that lift the human scalp to a horizontal position and cause a number of icy chills to run up and down the human spine, Sarazen, at the age of twenty-one, beat Bobbie Jones, of Atlanta, Ga., and John Black, of Oakland, Calif., by the slender margin of a single stroke.

Eighteen thousand of the wildest golf fanatics that ever raced over hill and hollow saw Bobby Jones and John Black with two to go in the final hole of the nineteenth hole and faded from the picture, as Sarazen's 288 stood all alone. Just back of these two, at 289, came Bill Mehlhorn, at 290, and just back of Mehlhorn, in fifth place, followed Walter Hagen, at 291. So only three strokes separated the first five leaders in the most outstanding triumph that American homebred golf has ever known. Four of the first five are homebred talent, and John Black, one of Troon, Scotland, has been an Americanized golfer for fifteen years. There was no British golfer on the inside of this charmed circle, with George Duncan in sixth place, at 296, and Abe Mitchell well down the list.

### Broke Up Big Jubilee

The round that broke up the big jubilee was Sarazen's finishing march. At high noon, with only eighteen holes to go, Jones and Mehlhorn were tied at 217, while Hagen followed at 219. Apparently out of the winning cast, Sarazen was fifth, four strokes back of the two leaders. Bill Mehlhorn, a young homebred from Shreveport, La., was the first of the leaders, with a 74 for 290. And then, coming up to the ninth, followed by his gallery, we caught a view of the short, heavy set figure of Gene Sarazen. The ex-caddie from Rye, N. Y., now perched at the Highland Club, of Pittsburgh, swung confidently along, the steamy summer sun shining upon his coal black hair, as smooth as sable satin. There was a flash of his eyes, and he thumped his putter into the cup at the ninth hole and a wild cheer from the big gallery around the green as the scorer gave out the figures. "Eighty-four," he called out. "That included a penalty stroke at the long fifth hole, where his second shot lodged in the root of a tree and he was forced to chip out into the fairway." He content with a 6.

### Necktie Could Stop Him

Out in 33 the game, brilliant youngster kept going. Nothing could stop him as he reeled off par after par. At the long seventeenth and the 470-yard eighteenth his putts for 38 ran up to the top of the cup, but when the last tap dropped in there was another roar that shook the sturdy oaks and maples of the Skokie Valley as the scorer announced a 68 for 288.

### At Sarazen Walked Off the Green

At Sarazen walked off the green the great gallery rushed upon him to offer its congratulations. Whether he won or not, that finishing sixty-eight under a heavy strain was one of the classic feats of golf, full proof that a great golfer with the heart of a lion had come along to take his place in the high plateau of the game. They came near tearing him apart as he fought his way through the crowd with a smile upon his brown, tanned face as broad as the last putt he had just holed for a birdie 4.

### Jones, Hagen and Black All Have a Chance for a 288 to Tie

"Yes, I know they have a chance," he said. "I know they have a chance." (Continued on page 62)

### Preacher Fasts 62 Days

Kentucky Minister Says He Is Fed by "Spiritual Fountain"  
LEXINGTON, Ky., July 15.—So weak that he is unable to leave his bed and refusing food in any form, the Rev. William Rice to-day completed his sixty-second day of continuous fasting. Relatives and neighbors do not expect him to live much longer as his strength is fast declining. "I declare he receives food from a 'Spiritual Fountain,'" says he, "and he constantly tempted by the devil to make use of earthly sustenance. He drinks quantities of water."

### The long fast was begun May 13,

when he declares he was told by God in a vision that he should show his neighbors that they should make personal sacrifices if they expect Heavenly reward. He has long been a mountain preacher.

# Ex-Gob Cited for Naval Rescue 19 Years Ago

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass., July 15.—Nineteen years ago Paul H. Kruschwitz, then in the navy, saved a shipmate from drowning. He had forgotten the incident. Yesterday, however, the Navy Department jogged his memory by sending him a citation for bravery signed by Acting Secretary Roosevelt. The incident happened in Philippine waters.

# News Summary

## WASHINGTON

Railroad strike settlement put up to the President; Railroad Labor Board abandons peace efforts temporarily; use of trucks to carry mail begins in Indiana.

Coal miners reject President Harding's arbitration plan; Harding defers action till Monday; makes plain to miners that responsibility for continuation of walk-out rests on them.

Dye embargo defeated in Senate when revolt against Finance Committee's tariff plans continues.

Senate committee rejects Henry Ford's plan to buy and lease nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals.

Hoover advises Harding that famine and plague in Russia are under control.

## LOCAL

Maintenance of way men here insist on walk-out in accord with vote. Mr. Hearst throws Mr. Hylan's hat into the ring.

Letter carrier, sixteen years an honest servant, kills self in disgrace over small theft.

Fuller and McGee surrender on bucketshop charges.

Higher court holds lawyer violated estate law in giving more than half of the property to charity.

Harold McCormick, off for Europe, silent on plans.

Communists beaten in fight for control of Farmer-Labor-Socialist conference.

Woman stabbed to death, two men injured when Brownsville reconciliation fails.

Paderewski to resume concert work after vacation abroad.

Body of Borough President lies in state in Richmond.

Mother of abandoned swamp baby says she really loves her.

## DOMESTIC

Woman charged with murder of her rival with a hammer declares her innocence.

Two arrested in Chicago on \$500,000 liquor fraud charges.

## FOREIGN

Time expires for Germany to pay July installment on reparations bill to Allies.

Irish Free State troops capture Sligo town from republicans in clean-up move against rebels.

Home for American women university students opens in Paris.

## SPORTS

Gene Sarazen, with 288, wins national open golf championship at Skokie.

Giants lose to Cardinals at St. Louis, 4 to 3.

Yankees lose to White Sox at Polo Grounds, 3 to 2, in the twelfth.

Pirates defeat Robins at Pittsburgh, in ten innings, 3 to 2.

Hephathals wins Empire City Derby. Bud Lerner first in the Whirl.

William T. Tilden 2d. defeats Vincent Richards in straight sets in the final round of the men's singles in the Rhode Island tennis tournament.

# Dye Embargo Beaten by 14 G.O.P. Bolters

## New Fight to Bar Foreign Colorings To Be Waged, However, Frelinghuysen Declares After Roll Call

### Revolt Also Keeps Cotton Duty Down

### Smoot Yields to Lenroot's Opposition and Reduces Schedule Without a Poll

## From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The fight for a continuation of the embargo on dyes for a year after the Administration tariff bill goes into force will be renewed in the Senate despite its elimination to-day from the Finance Committee's recommendations by a vote in the Senate of 38 to 32.

A revolt of Republican Senators against the plans of the Finance Committee was responsible for the defeat of the embargo. On Thursday a group of insurgent Republicans forced a reduction of the cotton yarn schedules.

Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican of New Jersey, announced that he would again offer the dye provision after the tariff bill had been reported by the committee of the whole. Senator Bursum, Republican, of New Mexico, is preparing an amendment which will allow the dye manufacturers a profit of 10 per cent—all in excess of that to go into the United States Treasury—while extending the embargo for the proposed year.

Fourteen Republicans, with the entire Democratic representation in the Senate, voted against the extension of the dye embargo. Two Republicans were paired against it. This action marks the failure of the country's dye manufacturers in the fourth stage of their fight to keep their business under the existing system.

## How Each Senator Voted

The roll call on the embargo amendment follows:

## FOR THE EMBARGO—32

Ball, Brandegee, Burton, Calder, Curtis, Du Pont, Edge, Fernald, Frelinghuysen, Newlands, Borah, Capper, Cummings, Harrell, Johnson, Ashurst, Caraway, Cullerton, Dial, Fletcher, Harriss, Harrison, Hefflin.

## AGAINST THE EMBARGO—38

Republicans—14: Kelllogg, Nicholson, Keyes, Norbeck, Robinson, Smoot, Wheeler. Democrats—24: Kendrick, King, Johnson, Pomeroy, Randall, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith, Swanson, Tamm, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh, Mont.

Trouble loomed up for the tariff bill in other directions. After disposing of the dye embargo question, the Senate reverted again to the cotton schedule, which caused so much insurgency the other day. The paragraph relating to cotton threads was taken up for an amendment at once to the increase proposed by the Finance Committee over the House rates. These increases range from one and two-thirds per cent to 8 per cent over the House rates, as Senator Smoot explained, are about 5 per cent above existing law.

Democrats Oppose Increases  
Senator Smith, of South Carolina, Senator Simmons and others on the Democratic side criticized any increase. Senator Smith declared enormous profits were made by the manufacturers of thread, and he referred to one concern in particular which he said, in fact, had increased its profits from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year.

In the end the rates proposed by the Finance Committee went through. Senator Lenroot, though not pleased with the increase, said that the Senate increases were not large enough to engage in much controversy and there was no roll call.

The Senate then went to the subject of reductions under the tariff. Senators Smith, Simmons and Lenroot attacked the rates proposed by the committee, and without a roll call forced Senator Smoot to accept a series of reductions under the rates which the committee proposed. The fact that Senator Smoot accepted them was taken to indicate that he realized the committee was likely to be defeated on a vote in the Senate.

On the other hand, the committee proposed rates varying from 15 to 35 per cent ad valorem. These went down 10 to 30 per cent, which are but slightly above the House level, and other reductions were made.

## Committee In for Squalls

The turning down of the committee on the dye embargo, plus the signs of disaffection on the cotton thread and cotton cloth duties, served to accentuate the constantly growing talk of difficulties ahead for the tariff bill.

Indications are that all remaining schedules, and even the schedules already acted on, are in for rough and stormy weather. All predictions as to when the bill will pass or how it will finally be shaped up are in the air.

The alignment on the dye embargo was much different from that on cotton yarns last Thursday. It was not indicative of the alignment as between high duties and moderate duties. Senator Wadsworth, who voted the other day against doubling the House rate on cotton waste, was paired in favor of the embargo. Senators La Follette and Poindexter, Republicans, were paired against it.

R. W. Boyden Sails for the U. S.  
PARIS, July 15.—Roland W. Boyden, unofficial representative of the United States on the Reparation Commission, sailed for home to-day on board the steamship France for a vacation of six weeks. Colonel James A. Logan, Jr., of the American Embassy, will assume his duties during his absence.

# Child Leads Policeman To Secret Distillery

"Officer, a man's making whisky in here," said a little girl yesterday to Police Sergeant Goshier, of the Stagg Street station, as he was passing a six story tenement at 25 Meserole Street, Brooklyn.

The child took the officer by the hand and led him into the hallway. Sniffing as he walked through the hall, Sergeant Goshier traced the odor of alcohol to a rear apartment on the ground floor. Two large stills, a bag of grain and apparatus used in the manufacture of whisky were found. Nobody was at home.

# Government Action Coming Monday

## Answer of Bituminous Operators to Determine the Next Move

## From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15.—President Harding to-day placed responsibility for continuing the coal miners' strike on the workers themselves, after he had been notified by the unions' representatives that they had decided to reject his proposal for arbitration. Governmental action would be postponed, it was said in a brief statement issued at the White House, until the answer of the bituminous operators is received on Monday.

## Responsibility Put on Miners

The White House announcement contained the significant statement that the President hoped the miners "fully appraised the responsibility they assumed in declining the government's offer of a means of instant adjustment and resumption of mining."

The government's statement was the culmination of a day of conferences between the President and Secretaries Weeks, Hoover, Davis and Fall, on the one hand, and the striking miners and their international officers on the other.

A conference at the Capitol between Secretary Hoover and Senators from the states included in the central competitive fields was abruptly ended by news from the White House that the miners had rejected the President's proposal.

Another development of the day was the issuance by the President of an executive order, signed by which he proposed to the Red Cross building the proposals he made to the operators and miners on July 10 for arbitration of the coal dispute.

The statement authorized by the President, which was issued shortly following the departure of the miners' representatives, which presented the miners' refusal to arbitrate follows:

"The President met the policy committee of the United Mine Workers and received the written declaration of their acceptance of the voluntary plan proposed for the settlement of the dispute which is responsible for suspended mining activity in the coal fields of the country. The government has no plan to relieve the situation until the response of the bituminous operators is received. It is expected to have their response Monday morning. The government did not comment to the miners' committee on the decision reported except to say that he hoped they fully appraised the responsibility of their own action in declining the government's offer of a means of instant adjustment and the resumption of mining."

## Plan of Action Drafted

The miners' rejection of the President's plan was decided upon at a meeting of the Red Cross building which began at 10 o'clock and did not conclude until shortly before 4. Immediately the policy committee, headed by International President John L. Lewis and International Secretary William Green, went to the White House and laid before the President a long statement of declaration. With the President when the miners met him was Secretary Hoover, who, with Secretary Weeks, had been closeted with the President since 2:45 o'clock, going over the coal situation and definitely drafting the government's plan for arbitration.

An owner of a cafe was said to have paid \$10,000 to have a liquor violation case "fixed." In other cases shipments of seized liquor were deliberately sold to the owners from whom they had been taken.

## Agent Paid by Bootleggers

The investigation, Federal agents asserted, broke up a ring that has collected hundreds of thousands of dollars in connection with the enforcement of the prohibition law. One prohibition agent, it was said, received \$100 a month from a group of Chicago bootleggers to inform them of the workings of the prohibition law.

As the owners of the prohibition law, a former high government official and three former assistant district attorneys, it was said, would be named in evidence to be submitted to a special grand jury. Explanations also were given as to why two former Congressmen, according to a government source.

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# Harding, Coal Plan Rejected, Blames Union

## Miners' Heads Unanimously Refuse Arbitration Proposals of President, Bringing Deadlock

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# Harding Takes Charge Of Rail Peace Parley; Trackmen Talk of Bolt

## 75,000 Maintenance Men in N. Y. District Eager to Override National Union and March Out

### Army of Deputies On Duty in Yards

### Strikers Insist Trains Are Badly Delayed; Sabotage Charged by Executives

## From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The refusal of Eastern railroads to reinstate striking shop crafts workers with their full seniority rights is preventing a settlement of the strike as far as the Northwestern roads are concerned, declared R. A. Henning, general chairman of the Federated Shop Crafts of the Northwest, in a statement to-night.

Mr. Henning said an agreement virtually had been concluded with the Northwestern roads to return to work pending adjustment of certain disputed points, including wages, but that there could be no settlement except on a national basis. "The men in this district will stick to the finish," he added.

Mr. Parker was positive this situation was not limited to the East, but existed all over the country. "The men of the unions on almost every line are bringing pressure to bear on national headquarters to hasten the walk-out, he said, and the breaking point is a sight which is reached the carriers will find themselves in a labor force which on paper numbers about 850,000 men—400,000 shopmen, 25,000 stationary firemen, 110,000 other railway workers and 350,000 trackmen.

Men Refuse to Pay Union Dues  
Speaking of conditions on the New York Central line, which he is connected, Parker declared that he could see no way of averting a maintenance of waymen's strike unless the roads stop the new wage cut and solve the problem of union dues. He added that many of the men are refusing to pay their dues to the locals, asserting that the organization is not carrying out their nominal dues. "If it should, and that they are being fooled."

"Apparently they feel that they would rather go out and lose," Mr. Parker concluded, "than vote every year for a man who will not give them their pay cut." He seemed to regret that his union did not go out with the shopmen July 1, for he declared that had this been done the strike would already have been decided in favor of the employees.

Meanwhile Parker is proceeding with the peace program agreed upon with the labor board. He asked yesterday for a conference with New York Central executives, and expects to meet with them the middle of next week. At that time, he said, he would be the representative of his organization, as the others who ordinarily attend the conferences fear that their men might go out of hand if they left their districts.

The threat from the trackmen appeared to be the most serious problem confronting the carriers here yesterday, there was little doubt expressed as to the seriousness of the situation. "The men of the unions on almost every line are bringing pressure to bear on national headquarters to hasten the walk-out, he said, and the breaking point is a sight which is reached the carriers will find themselves in a labor force which on paper numbers about 850,000 men—400,000 shopmen, 25,000 stationary firemen, 110,000 other railway workers and 350,000 trackmen.

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